

# ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR.

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GEO. H. BLAKE, Publisher.

## ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
**GEO. H. BLAKE,**  
BARTON, V.T.

**TERMS.**—When Paid Strictly in Advance  
\$1.50 A YEAR. If not paid in advance \$2.00 a year.  
Subscribers living outside of Orleans or Caledonia  
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name is right. If not correct send the money to  
make it so, or notify us of error by postal card.

**Rate of Advertising.**—Make known on applica-  
tion. All rates made with metal body.

### Our Club List.

We give a portion only of our club list  
here, but shall furnish all of the lead-  
ing periodicals at low rates with the  
Monitor. We guarantee to see that  
every clubber gets his first number of  
the periodical clubbed for. After that  
if there is a failure on the part of the  
publisher, or if it is desired to change  
the address of the paper, write the pub-  
lisher, not us. We will furnish two or  
more papers at the prices named, if or-  
dered at the same time. For the pur-  
pose of ascertaining the price call at  
the Monitor price \$1.50 and deduct the sum  
from the price quoted in second column.  
The conditions on which clubbed papers  
are furnished are that Monitor arrange-  
ments are all paid and advance payment  
is made. We send in the name of club-  
bers about the 28th of each month. We  
will send our agent to the post-offices in  
the county during the month of Decem-  
ber, and will then arrange for periodicals,  
etc. The Monitor will be sent from this  
time to Jan. 1, 1892 for regular price,  
\$1.50, to new subscribers.

Beside the usual advantages of obtain-  
ing club papers at very low rates we  
shall offer two more inducements this  
year, viz: Dickens' Works, 12 vols., all  
complete with Monitor \$2.10; and Mam-  
moth Cyclopaedia (4 vols., 2,117 pages)  
\$2.00.

Boston Weekly Monitor,	\$1.00	\$1.50
" Advertiser,	1.00	1.50
New York Weekly Tribune,	1.00	1.50
" Mail & Express,	2.00	3.00
" Times,	1.00	1.50
Each of the above sent out of the state \$2.40.		
Mirror & Farmer,	1.00	2.00
Boston Weekly Globe,	1.00	2.00
Yankee Blade,	2.00	2.50
Cottage Health,	1.50	2.00
Household,	1.10	2.25
Peter's Magazine,	2.00	2.50
Democrat's Magazine,	2.00	3.00
Century,	4.00	10.00
Harper's Magazine,	4.00	10.00
" Weekly,	4.00	4.75
" Bazar,	4.00	4.75
" Young People,	2.00	10.00
Dickens' Works, (12 vols.),	2.00	2.10
Mammoth Cyclopaedia	2.00	2.00

### Regarding Pensions.

The annual report of the Commis-  
sioner of Pensions is printed. It  
covers the fiscal year ending June  
30, 1890, with a supplementary re-  
port to September 30 concerning the  
enforcement of the disability pen-  
sion act of June 27, 1890.

According to Commissioner Raum's  
report there were on the roll, June  
30, 1890, pensioners to the number  
of 537,944. They were classed as  
follows: Army invalid pensioners,  
385,809; army widows, minor child-  
ren and dependent relatives, 104,456;  
navy invalid pensioners, 5,234; navy  
widows, minor children and depen-  
dent relatives, 2,460; survivors of the  
war of 1812, 8,610; survivors of the  
Mexican war, 17,158; widows of  
soldiers of the Mexican war, 6,765.

There were 66,637 original claims  
allowed during the year, or 14,716  
more than allowed during the fiscal  
year 1889, and 5,385 more than dur-  
ing the fiscal year of 1888. The  
amount of the first payments in these  
66,637 original claims amounted to  
\$35,478,841.18, which was \$11,936,-  
495.15 more than the first payments  
on the original claims allowed during  
the fiscal year 1889, and \$10,179,525-  
72 more than the first payments on  
these original claims for 1890 averag-  
ed \$485.71. The average annual  
value of each pension at the close  
of the fiscal year was \$233.94. The  
total amount disbursed for pensions,  
expenses, etc., was \$106,493,890.19.

Commissioner Raum reports that  
there had been received in the Pen-  
sion Office, up to Sept. 30, 1890,  
460,582 claims under the disability  
pension act of June 27th 1890.  
About 50 per cent. of these claims  
were filed, by persons who already  
had claims on file in the office. The  
work of the Mail Division ran up to  
more than 32,000 pieces of mail per  
day. Attention to this required a  
large extra force of clerks. On Octo-  
ber 1 the Record Division was  
handling 10,000 claims per day.

According to statistics carefully  
compiled in the Pension Office there  
are 1,256,089 veteran survivors  
of the war of the Rebellion, of  
whom 144,000 are 62 years of age  
and upward. It is an interesting  
and somewhat surprising fact that  
there are upon the pension rolls 23  
widows of Revolutionary soldiers.  
A table in the report gives their names,  
ages and residences.

### Thanksgiving Proclamation.

President Harrison has issued the fol-  
lowing Thanksgiving proclamation:  
"By the grace and favor of Almighty  
God, the people of this nation have been  
led to the closing days of the past  
year, which have been full of peace and  
the comforts of plenty. Bountiful com-  
pensation has come to us for the work  
of our minds and of our hands in every de-  
partment of human industry. Now, there-  
fore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of  
the United States of America, do hereby  
appoint Thursday, the 27th day of the  
present month of November, to be ob-  
served as a day of prayer and thanksgiv-  
ing; and I do invite the people upon that  
day to cease from their labors, to meet in  
their accustomed houses of worship, and  
to join in rendering gratitude and praise  
to our beneficent Creator for the rich  
blessings he has granted to us as a na-  
tion, and invoking the continuance of his  
protection and grace for the future. I  
commend to my fellow-citizens the privi-  
lege of remembering the poor, the homeless  
and the sorrowful. Let us endeavor to  
merit the promised recompense of char-  
ity and the gracious acceptance of our  
praise. In testimony whereof I have here-  
unto set my hand and caused the seal of  
the United States to be affixed."

### Everybody Hit Already.

No sooner do the victorious democ-  
rats begin to shoot off their mouths  
about repealing the McKinley bill  
with the aid of western republican  
senators than stocks tremble in Wall  
street, showing how much capital  
fears democracy. But an even more  
significant effect is reported by the  
wool market editor of that free trade  
journal, the Boston Herald.

The wool market is more quiet, as  
indeed it was to be expected that it  
would be. The position of stocks is  
not favorable to a heavy trade, nei-  
ther can even the most prosperous  
manufacturers be expected to buy  
wool every week in the year. In the  
first place they have bought very  
heavily of late, and it is natural to  
suppose that there would be a limit  
to their buying somewhere. In the  
next place the turn of political af-  
fairs is not at all pleasing to such  
manufacturers as have banked a great  
deal on the features of the McKinley  
tariff. They see a little cloud in the  
horizon, where it may have looked  
very clear the day before election.

In fact, it is positively known that  
one or two manufacturers who had  
planned for the enlargement of their  
mills have decided to wait awhile.  
While there is not the slightest possi-  
bility in the minds of these manufac-  
turers, that the McKinley tariff can  
be repealed during the administration  
of President Harrison, yet these man-  
ufacturers do not care to encumber  
themselves with enlarged mills that  
are not, by any possible chance, to be  
desirable after a period of two  
years.

There you are. They were buying  
wool "very heavily of late" as well  
as planning the enlargement of their  
mills and the employment of more la-  
bor. Now they have not only stop-  
ped buying wool, but stopped enlarg-  
ing their mills. Thus the democratic  
victory has already hit three ways  
thus:

1. The capitalist—stocks down.
2. The farmer—wool buying check-  
ed.
3. The laborer—mill enlargement  
checked.

And so short a time since the elec-  
tion.—Press.

We have received a sample box of  
beet sugar sent from the largest  
manufactory of Grand Isle, Neb., the  
sugar is apparently just as good as  
the best granulated cane sugar. The  
new factory promises to prove or dis-  
prove the fact that beet sugar on an  
extended scale, can be profitable  
manufactured in the United States.  
The factory has a capacity of 350  
tons of beets in one day, and is to be  
enlarged the coming season. If the  
new industry can be established in  
this country, it will make employ-  
ment for thousands of men, and will  
convert immense tracts of land into  
beet growing. The new bounty will  
stimulate beet, cane and maple sugar  
making throughout the country.

### The Farmers' Alliance.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Since the  
farmers' alliance has overwhelmed so  
many of the leading politicians of the  
country a general inquiry has arisen,  
"what is this great alliance, and how  
came it to be so powerful?" The  
answer can be traced in the quite re-  
cent history of several farmers' orga-  
nizations—the National farmers' al-  
liance and industrial union, organi-  
zed a year ago at St. Louis, and now  
having 2,000,000 members; the Na-  
tional grange of the patrons of hus-  
bandry, with 30,000 subordinate  
granges, the Northwestern alliance,  
confined mainly to the Dakotas and  
Kansas; the Patrons of husbandry,  
with 90,000 members in Michigan  
and 90,000 more in other states; the  
National colored farmers' alliance  
and cooperative union, claiming 1,-  
000,000 members, and the Farmers'  
mutual benefit association, claiming  
500,000.

Taken at their most modest and  
probable showing of strength, it is  
certain that these various bodies of  
agriculturists comprise not less than  
3,000,000 and possibly as many as  
4,000,000 tillers of the soil, banded  
together at first mainly for social,  
educational and economic objects, but  
now determined upon working a po-  
litical-social revolution in the United  
States. The proceedings of several  
of these separate organizations are  
guarded with as much secrecy as  
those of the Masons, the Knights of  
Labor or the Federation of Labor.  
They have their own newspapers,  
some of them with a circulation as  
high as 100,000 annually. They  
have state and national treasuries  
from which their expenses are paid;  
insurance funds, cooperative stores  
and factories, where they purchase  
their own supplies for the household  
and farm.

The original farmers' alliance was  
born in Texas in 1875, just after it  
had become painfully evident that  
the cattle kings of Texas had shown  
a disposition to take everything in  
their hands, whether it belonged to them  
or not. The order, seeking the ad-  
vancement of southern farm interests  
spread throughout the south and be-  
came a gigantic industrial and politi-  
cal factor, and held its first national  
convention at Shreveport, La., in  
October, 1887, with delegates from  
10 southern states in attendance.  
Since then it has so spread and ab-  
sorbed kindred organizations that in  
the present congress it induced Sena-  
tor Vance to present to the senate  
and Congressman Pickler of South  
Dakota to the house a bill now  
known as the sub-treasury bill, which  
provides that the government shall

go into the business of advancing  
money to the farmers, taking as se-  
curity for the loans mortgages upon  
lands or upon growing or gathered  
crops. Senator Vance, in introduc-  
ing it, declared that he could not vote  
for such a measure because he believ-  
ed it to be not only unconstitutional,  
but wildly chimerical.

The National grange of the patrons  
of husbandry is, in point of age at  
least, the chief farmers' association  
of the west. It was organized in  
Washington 23 years ago. Very lit-  
tle progress was made until 1868,  
when about 200 granges had been or-  
ganized in various parts of the coun-  
try. By 1875 it had developed into  
a formidable power, and two years  
later it proclaimed that it had nearly  
12,000 sub-granges. These figures  
were soon nearly doubled, with an  
average membership of 40 each.  
Smaller in membership now than it  
was some years ago, it is far more  
effective in every way and wields a  
greater influence on current politics  
and state and national legislature.  
It has its representatives at Washing-  
ton, and its position on the tariff is  
that if anybody is to be protected the  
farmer shall be.

The National farmers' league is a  
comparatively new organization,  
which was born in Massachusetts less  
than a year ago. The farmers of  
that state had been vainly petition-  
ing the legislature of that state to  
pass an anti-oleomargarine bill. They  
speedily organized for that sole pur-  
pose—more than 40,000 strong—and  
all members of the legislature at once  
agreed in uniting to push their bill.  
The bill materialized, and because a  
similar one was subsequently vetoed  
by Gov. Bulkeley in Connecticut as  
being unconstitutional, that function-  
ary was defeated in the late election.  
The league is strong in New Hamp-  
shire, Vermont and a score of other  
eastern, middle and western common-  
wealths. Its objects are the farmers'  
political welfare. The work of  
the league is directed toward secur-  
ing a just representation and treat-  
ment of the agricultural interests in  
congress and in the legislature, and  
due recognition of farmers in all public  
affairs without conflicting with the  
best interests of the entire people.  
The payment of 50 cents constitutes  
life membership in the farmers' lea-  
gue—state and national.

It will be seen that the farmers  
throughout this country are organized  
as they have never before been, and  
the result in many sections on the  
elections indicate that they are also  
united as they never could be before.

### The Laying of the Corner Stone of the Temperance Temple.

Chicago, Nov. 6.  
This was quite an event here, and  
took place Saturday afternoon, Nov.  
1, 1890. About 2,000 children met  
at the Second Regiment Armory,  
where exercises were held by the W.  
C. T. U. Then the children marched  
over to the foundations of the temple.  
A floor had been laid over the  
basement for them to stand on. The  
march was headed by two girls dressed  
in white, bearing the temperance  
banner. There were also many other  
beautiful banners representing differ-  
ent states and various sects. As the  
children were marching to their places  
I caught sight of two men on the roof  
of an eight story building, looked in  
each other's arms, dancing. The  
children sang "Salute to Must Go,"  
written by Miss Willard. Then came  
the dedicatory prayer.

The signal was given for the stone  
to be lowered, and when most every-  
body felt rather solemn, and all was  
still, the cry of "let her go Galla-  
her," relieved the monotony. It  
came from the roof of a ten-story  
building near by, and when we glanced  
up we saw four witty young men  
there, who were busy thinking of  
some mischief, but it was generally  
very orderly. When the stone was  
in place, the children sang "Rise,  
Temple, Rise." One of the ministers  
proposed that we give three cheers  
for the temperance cause. His "hip,  
hip," was followed by a loud and  
hearty "hurrah." Miss Willard pro-  
posed three cheers for Miss Hofer,  
the chorister. Then followed three  
cheers for the architect, Mrs. Caise;  
three for Miss Willard, and then for  
everybody. By the way, Miss Will-  
ard, Mrs. Caise and several ministers  
were seated on a temporary platform  
in front. I saw a man in a window  
across the way taking a photograph  
of the people. Then two verses of  
"America" were sung, and the "Dox-  
ology," in which the older people  
joined. After a prayer the children  
remained where they were until the  
banners were collected, and then be-  
gan the search for parents. The  
streets were just crowded. Some  
were standing on sheds and lumber  
piles, others were on roofs, and others  
were at office windows. As the  
people were dispersing pictures of  
the temple, when completed, were  
sold. It is to be ten stories high, and  
will cost \$1,100,000. \$600,000 are  
already raised. It is to be rented  
for offices, and it is thought that it  
will bring in \$250,000 a year, which  
will be used for the temperance cause.

### A Hard Corner.

The age of 30 is a hard corner for a woman  
to turn, and 35 is still harder. She feels that she  
is fast leaving her youth behind her. But there is  
no reason why a woman should be faded and pale  
at 35, or even at 40. The chief cause of the early  
fading of American women is found in the fact that  
many of them suffer from some form of female  
weakness or disease which robs the face of its  
blood, draws dark circles about the eyes, brings  
early wrinkles and sallowness, and stamps the face  
with signs of ill-health. Dr. Pierce's  
Favorite Prescription will cure all these troubles,  
will bring back the lost bloom, and remove the  
pains and ailments which make women grow old  
before their time. Guaranteed to give satisfaction  
in every case, or Price (\$1.00) refunded.

Mr. Stanley's second lecture was  
delivered in the Brooklyn Academy  
of Music before a crowded audience  
made of representative citizens of  
our big Long Island neighbor. It  
was a graphic and well-told story of  
the quest for and rescue of Mmin  
Pacha. No one who heard the ex-  
plorer's vivid narrative could fail to  
carry away a clear and sharply de-  
fined impression of the memorable  
journey through the awful forest and  
of the subsequent adventures and  
discoveries. Mr. Stanley passed  
lightly over the experiences of the  
rear guard, which have been so great-  
ly exploited, but of the strange and  
inexplicable character of Emin he  
had much of interest to say. De-  
spite his association with the Pacha  
for months, the lecturer confessed  
that the former Governor of Equa-  
toria was a profound mystery to him.  
As with the lecture in New-York on  
the previous evening, the proceeds

### We Shall Mine Our Own Nickel.

It has been found that the use of  
steel as armour plates in the construc-  
tion of vessels is open to the objec-  
tion that such vessels take on barna-  
cles, seaweeds and everything of the  
sort excessively. Especially is this  
the case with vessels sailing in the  
equatorial regions of the Pacific ocean.

The discovery has been made that  
nickel has been successfully used to  
alloy steel and prevent this disastrous  
result. Congress at its last session  
made an appropriation of \$1,000,000  
for the purchase of nickel to be used  
in this improvement. No sooner  
was the appropriation made than rum-  
or had it that a formidable combina-  
tion of nickel importers was being  
formed with a view to cornering the  
market and forcing up the price. In  
anticipation of such a rise the officials  
at Washington instituted inquiries as  
to the extent of the nickel resources  
in this country. Heretofore all nickel  
in quantity had been obtained from  
foreign sources. The navy depart-  
ment has discovered the presence of  
vast deposits of nickel in Virginia  
and other states, and authorizes the  
statement that no combination can  
offset this rich home supply. It is  
gratifying intelligence that our inde-  
pendence is assured in this matter.  
And it is also fortunate that the want  
of the mineral has been such as to  
warrant the search, and to develop  
the industry.

### Our Regular Army.

Under the efficient management of  
the war department by Secretary  
Proctor, and the measures passed by  
the present congress, the regular  
army has been much improved, but  
there is room for further improve-  
ment. Major-General Schofield, in  
his annual report just issued, calls at-  
tention to the needs of the army, and  
recommends that it be increased to  
30,000 in number. "The time has  
now come," he says, "when the fu-  
ture possible or probable military ne-  
cessities of the country should dic-  
tate military policy. The small regu-  
lar army should be so stationed that  
it may be prepared, at the shortest  
notice, to respond to any call which  
may be made upon its services and at  
the same time to assist in all practi-  
cable ways in preparing the much  
larger body of the militia of the sev-  
eral states, or national guards, for  
active service in time of need."

Relative to the increase to 30,000  
men Gen. Schofield suggests that the  
army be made up as follows: Infan-  
try, 25 regiments (eight companies  
each), 14,125; cavalry, 10 regiments  
(10 troops each), 7,050; artillery, 7  
regiments (10 batteries each), 5,145.  
Total for the line of the army, 26,320.  
The remainder would be distributed  
among the engineers, battalion, ordn-  
ance corps, scouts, etc.

Gen. Schofield reports the board  
of ordnance as having examined and  
acted upon 280 inventions, which in-  
clude cannon, mortars, guns for high  
explosives, smokeless powders, air  
ships, cartridges, etc. The board  
having \$5,256,594 at its disposal has  
made allotments to the amount of  
\$4,800,888, the largest item being  
\$1,901,612 for guns and steel forg-  
ings for guns. The sum of \$47,000  
was expended in making experiments  
with high explosives.

Gen. Schofield heartily commends  
the measures adopted by congress,  
and says they will prove of great and  
lasting benefit to the military service.

The new tariff will have to stand  
until it has been recently tried. No  
snap judgment can be taken, after a  
campaign of unparalleled lying, in  
which a small fraction of the votes  
has been led to confound the short-  
ness of crops, and the greed of some  
retail dealers and the effects of virtu-  
ous speculations, with the conse-  
quences of the tariff. The country  
will understand this measure better  
two years hence. The great majori-  
ty of Republican votes are content to  
wait for their vindication by events,  
and the minority will hardly find  
Senators or Representatives ready to  
commit suicide by affronting that ma-  
jority.—Tribune.

The age of 30 is a hard corner for a woman  
to turn, and 35 is still harder. She feels that she  
is fast leaving her youth behind her. But there is  
no reason why a woman should be faded and pale  
at 35, or even at 40. The chief cause of the early  
fading of American women is found in the fact that  
many of them suffer from some form of female  
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that the former Governor of Equa-  
toria was a profound mystery to him.  
As with the lecture in New-York on  
the previous evening, the proceeds

last night, over and above the sum  
paid for the lecture, will be devoted  
to a most excellent cause, the ben-  
eficiary being the Homoeopathic  
Hospital of Brooklyn.

### Legislative Notes.

The university people, alarmed by  
the favorable prospects of the bill  
for a separate and distinct agricul-  
tural college, have been closeted with  
some of the state agriculture society  
people and have concocted a sort of  
"compromise" scheme. That is to  
say, they want the farmers to agree,  
in respect of this agricultural college  
scheme, that two and two make, not  
four, but three and one-half. If the  
farmers are fooled by this decoy,  
they will find in the end that they will  
be the fraction and the university will  
be the three. Stand solid for the  
separate and distinct institution. Do  
not be deceived by this compromise  
racket.—Watchman.

The oleomargarine bill in the sen-  
ate contains a curious provision in  
three of its sections. It provides for  
the punishment of offenders in three  
instances by giving the court discre-  
tion either to imprison the culprit or  
fine him, and then makes the start-  
ling announcement that "one-half the  
penalty shall go to the complainant." If  
the bill, which has already passed the  
senate, becomes a law, complain-  
ants made for the purpose of sharing  
in the smart money will be few. In  
the justice or the county court may sen-  
tence the respondent to imprison-  
ment and the complainant, in that  
case, would not dare to take "half  
the penalty."

It is understood that the school  
bill being prepared by the education  
committee will modify the powers  
of supervisors so that their duties  
will be confined to conducting teach-  
ers' institutions and the examination  
of teachers. It will advocate the  
raising of a state tax for the small  
schools. It is also expected that the  
town system of managing schools will  
be recommended.

Montpelier, Nov. 13. A large  
audience listened to different argu-  
ments presented last night on the  
question of prohibition and high li-  
cense. The gladiatorial contest of  
argument was sharp and spirited. It  
was Rutland against the field and  
who got the best of it is still in dis-  
pute. Col. V. A. Gaskill spoke over  
an hour during which time he charged  
that the present law was a farce.  
The following gentlemen occupied the  
time for the next two hours, speak-  
ing against license: Hon. Frank  
Plumley of Northfield, Rev. J. E.  
Wright and Rev. G. W. Gallagher of  
Montpelier, and Prof. E. A. Bishop.  
Mr. Plumley's remarks were eloquent  
and several well rounded perorations  
brought forth rounds of applause  
from the audience which clearly  
showed on which side their sympathies  
were. Messrs. Granger of Rut-  
land, Wilds of Middlebury, Melton  
of Rutland and Clement, owner of  
the Rutland Herald, closed the de-  
bate for the license advocates. They  
gave their experience in their own  
town and statistics from other states.

The educational committee closed  
their hearings on the school question  
some time since and have been draft-  
ing a bill which will soon be present-  
ed to the House. The outline of the  
bill is made known and no true friend  
of education need feel any apprehen-  
sion to the best in the schools. The  
town system in some form is to be in-  
troduced. County supervision is to  
be radically modified. A person is  
to be chosen in each county whose  
sole duties are to be to have charge  
of teachers' of examinations and con-  
duct teachers' institutes. Such per-  
sons are to receive a per diem for  
actual time spent in such services.  
The great hue and cry against the  
present school law has had its object  
the county supervisor. The objec-  
tionable features of this office are re-  
moved and all that are really essen-  
tial retained. A state tax will be  
proposed to equalize taxes for the  
benefit of the poorer districts. It  
seems highly probable that such a bill  
will meet the approval of the Legis-  
lature.

The disposition of the Orleans  
County school money, giving the  
whole to the two Academies at Craft-  
sbury and Derby, is liable to meet  
with considerable opposition, the bill  
as drawn promises nothing on the  
part of the Academies and seems to  
be deficient in several particulars.  
Only two members from Orleans  
County favor the bill.

The World's Fair committee has  
decided to ask for thirty thousand  
dollars. Many replies have been re-  
ceived from the circulars sent out  
which manifest a decided interest in  
the matter. The recommendation is  
universal from all kinds of business  
that the agricultural interests should  
receive special prominence. Dr. H.  
H. McIntire met with the committee  
Wednesday. Colonel B. B. Smalley  
is now on his way home from Chic-  
ago and will explain more in detail the  
plans agreed upon and proposed. A  
letter has been received from the Sec-  
retary of the committee on the World's  
Fair, who expresses much pleasure at  
the business like way Vermont is tak-  
ing hold of the subject.

The two houses are fairly busy in  
their sessions, but members are more  
busy on committee work. With only  
about ten days to complete the work  
on hand, there must be a great deal

of committee work, "bill killing" and  
hasty consideration. Nearly all the  
important bills are lying back to run  
the gauntlet later on.

### Important to the Sick.

If you are suffering from any form of lingering  
or long-suffering complaint, why do you not write  
to Dr. Green of 34 Temple St., New York, N.Y.,  
the discoverer of that great remedy, Dr.  
Green's Nervine, and will know you are  
in the care of a man who will not fail to  
cure you. He will send you a copy of his  
specialty of treating cases through letter cor-  
respondence, and his success in curing even ap-  
parently hopeless cases is marvellous. He is  
entirely free—that is, you can write him a de-  
scription of your case, and he will return an op-  
inion, what the cause of your illness is, and give you his  
valuable advice in regard to treatment without  
charge. You can adopt his treatment or not  
as you please, but you will not regret to consult  
a man who has cured so many cases of the most  
enormous practice renders a cure almost assured to  
those who use his medicine. Write him about  
your case and send for a question blank to fill out.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONITOR.)

Washington, Nov. 3.

Secretary Tracy is as anxious as  
anybody could possibly be that the  
United States should have the best  
armored vessels afloat, but being a  
careful, pains-taking official he has  
not lost his head on account of the  
recent tests of armor made at Annapolis,  
as some other people seem to  
have done, therefore he proposes  
moving slowly and cautiously about  
spending the special appropriation of  
one million of dollars made by con-  
gress for the purchase of nickel. The  
only specimen of armor that stood  
the test was the nickel-steel, made by  
a firm in France, and the secretary  
has no idea of making this govern-  
ment dependent upon that firm for  
his supply of armor plate, so he has  
decided to have the only two firms in  
this country that have the plant nec-  
essary to undertake the work—the  
Bethlehem Iron Works Company of  
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and Car-  
negie, Phipps & Co., of Pittsburgh—  
make several plates similar to those  
made by the French firm. These  
plates when completed are to be sub-  
jected to the severest tests, and should  
they prove as good as the French  
plates the Secretary will at once en-  
ter into a contract for the manufac-  
turing of a sufficient quantity of them  
to armor all of the vessels now being  
built for the navy.

Secretary Noble has received an-  
other letter from Mayor Grant, also  
one from Governor Hill asking that  
the population of New York city be  
recounted. He has not answered  
either of them, but it is quite certain  
that the original decision of the cen-  
sus bureau will not be changed. There  
has no good reason been given for  
giving Tammany Hall an additional  
member of the House in the Fifty-  
third congress and the state of New  
York an additional vote in the elec-  
toral college that will elect the next  
president and vice president, and  
what is more, none can be given.

The census was taken in New York  
City, in June just as it was every  
where else and it was just as free  
of errors as it would be if taken in  
November of December.

Mr. Tracy has no fear of any cor-  
ner in the nickel market, as he has  
received offers enough of nickel ore  
from various sections of this country  
to make it certain that the owners of  
the Canadian nickel mines cannot  
dictate the price which the govern-  
ment shall pay for this metal, and he  
thinks that the increased demand for  
nickel in this country and abroad will  
result in building up a new and great  
American industry.

Everybody is talking about the of-  
ficial bulletin issued by the census  
bureau giving the population of the  
United States as shown by the recent  
census. The total number, exclusive  
of white persons in Indian Territory  
and Indians on reservations and in  
Alaska, is 62,480,540 and the increase  
over the census of 1880 is 12,324,757.  
The percentage of increase for the  
last ten years was 24.57 against a  
percentage of 30.08 for the ten years  
between 1870 and 1880. The census  
bureau's bulletin in explanation of  
the apparent smaller percentage of  
increase for the last than for the pre-  
ceding ten years says: "It is well  
known, the fact having been demon-  
strated by extensive and thorough in-  
vestigation, that the census of 1870  
was grossly deficient in the southern  
states, so much so as not only to give  
an aggregated rate of increase of the  
population between 1870 and 1880 in  
these states, but to affect very materi-  
ally the rate of increase in the coun-  
try at large. These omissions were  
not the fault, nor were they within  
the control of the census office."

As in the last census, New York  
is the most populous state and Penn-  
sylvania the next. Ohio and Illinois  
have changed places. Texas jumps  
down from 11 to 7, while Kentucky goes  
down from 8 to 11. Minnesota goes  
down from 20 to 21; Colorado goes  
down from 25 to 27; Vermont drops  
from 32 to 36; the new state of